

Harvey S. Johns

Rhodora

JOURNAL OF THE
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BENJAMIN LINCOLN ROBINSON, Editor-in-Chief

MERRITT LYNDON FERNALD }
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CONTENTS:

Technical Name of Sugar Maple	<i>K. K. Mackenzie</i>	233
Botanizing in Newfoundland (concluded).	<i>M. L. Fernald</i>	234
Taylor vs. Grier's Notes on Flora of Long Island.	<i>N. M. Grier</i>	242
<i>Hieracium canadense</i> var. <i>hirtirameum</i> in Michigan.	<i>N. C. Fassett</i>	246
Errata		236
Index		247

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TECHNICAL NAME OF SUGAR MAPLE.

KENNETH K. MACKENZIE.

I AM sorry that in my article on the name in use for the American Sugar Maple, I did not give information enough to enable Mr. Sudworth to understand the question. If reference is made to the preface of Marshall *Arbustum Americanum* (VII-VIII), the following will be found:

“The author . . . has been induced to draw up this Alphabetical Catalogue of the Forest Trees and Shrubs, natives of the American United States, as mentioned by the best authors, or since discovered by ingenious travellers. In this catalogue are contained their Linnaean Generic and trivial names (or new formed ones where these have been wanting).”

Linnaeus had four “American United States” species of the genus *Acer*, viz: *rubrum*, *saccharinum*, *pennsylvanicum* and *Negundo*. Marshall gives all of these with the exception of any spelled “*saccharinum*.” Instead of this appears the name “*saccharum*,” which is merely a misprint for the Linnaean name, occasioned by leaving out the syllable “in.” There was not the slightest intention on the part of Marshall to publish this as a new species, or we should have found him using both the names “*saccharinum*” and “*saccharum*” because he was accounting for all “American United States” species of *Acer*. The French translator and reviser of the work caught and quite properly corrected this typographical error, but he continued the other error made by Marshall and numerous other authors in identifying the Linnaean *Acer saccharinum* with our hard maple instead of with our soft maple.

A very similar tangle had previously been created by Philip Miller (*Gard. Dict. Abr.* (6th Ed.) 1771 *Acer* No. 6) where he used the name

Acer sacchatum, giving the Linnaean Latin descriptive phrase for *Acer saccharinum*, and an account of his own of the American Sugar Maple.

In the 1768 edition (8th) of his Gardener's Dictionary he had used the name *Acer saccharinum* in very much the same way. There is nothing known to me to show whether the change to *sacchatum* was an intentional correction in orthography or a mere misspelling.

Anyone using the name appearing in Marshall's work would have hard work to avoid using the prior name appearing in Miller's work. Of course such typographical errors or changes in spelling do not constitute publication of species, and they should be treated as corrections or disregarded entirely.

I am sure that Mr. Sudworth does not believe that a misspelled misidentification amounts to the publication of a new species.

Mr. Sudworth's inference that I would use the name *Acer saccharinum* L. for the sugar maple is quite without justification in anything I wrote. I really wonder how he ever came to have had such a dream. There must have been a hot, sleepy day in Washington.

MAPLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

TWO SUMMERS OF BOTANIZING IN NEWFOUNDLAND

M. L. FERNALD.

(Continued from p. 225.)

VERONICA ALPINA L., var. UNALASCENSIS C. & S. Wet quartzite rocks and gravel along brook, Southwest Gulch, Highlands of St. John, Fernald, Wiegand, Long, Gilbert & Hotchkiss, no. 28,965, new to Newfoundland. See p. 124.

V. HUMIFUSA Dickson. Wet limestone barrens, slopes and cliffs, general on the West Coast.

EUPHRASIA. The collections of the past two seasons render a complete revision of the American species necessary. This cannot now be presented.

BARTSIA ALPINA L. Damp turf or peaty limestone barrens or talus from Pistolet Bay westward to Half-way Brook; new to Newfoundland. See pp. 105, 106

PEDICULARIS FLAMMEA L. Wet hollows in gravelly limestone barrens one mile back of Savage Cove, Fernald & Long, no. 29,034; gravelly and peaty limestone barrens back of Big Brook, Fernald & Long, no. 29,035; limestone talus near Half-way Brook, Pease, Gris-

com, Gilbert & Hotchkiss, no. 29,036; new to Newfoundland. See pp. 96, 98.

P. PALUSTRIS L. Long known from the region of St. John's; seen from the train in swales and sloughs southward to Petty Harbor. See p. 81.

P. SYLVATICA L. Collected for the first time in America in 1911 by Fernald & Wiegand. Characteristic of peaty slopes and mossy woodland glades from Carbonear to St. John's and vicinity. See pp. 51, 81.

UTRICULARIA GEMINISCAPA Benj. Shallow peaty pool back of strand, Bard Harbor, St. John Bay, Fernald & Long, no. 29,042, northward extension from Bay of Islands.

OROBANCHE (APHYLLON) terrae-novae, n. sp., *O. unifloram* similans; calycibus campanulatis 0.7–1.3 cm. longis extus pilosis, lobis anguste deltoideis acuminatis vel caudatis 4–8 mm. longis; corollis 1.7–2.5 cm. longis arcuatis lacteis vel pallide lilacinis, laciniis oblongis valde ciliatis, ciliis 0.5 mm. longis; floribus inodoris.—NEWFOUNDLAND: gravelly shore of dead-water in Gander River, Glenwood, July 12 and 13, 1911, Fernald & Wiegand, no. 6212; springy places in ledges and gravel, north bank of Exploits River, Grand Falls, July 4, 1911, Fernald, Wiegand, Bartram & Darlington, no. 6211; under *Picea canadensis*, cool springy glade, interior of southern half of Burnt Cape, Pistolet Bay, August 5, 1925, Fernald & Long, no. 29,051, swampy spruce (*Picea canadensis*) woods and thickets, Bard Harbor, St. John Bay, July 29, 1925, Wiegand, Gilbert & Hotchkiss, no. 29,049 (TYPE in Gray Herb.); mossy glades in spruce woods, western slope of Bard Harbor Hill, August 26, 1925, Fernald & Long, no. 29,053; mossy glades in spruce woods, north of Doctor Hill, St. John Bay, August 24, 1925, Fernald & Long, no. 29,052; turfy slopes and steep banks, St. John's Island, St. John Bay, July 31, 1925, Fernald, Wiegand, Long, Gilbert & Hotchkiss, no. 29,050; boggy thickets back of Birchy Cove (Curling), July 7, 1910, Fernald & Wiegand, no. 4018; talus slope of the marble region between Mt. Musgave and Humber Mouth, July 18, 1910, Fernald & Wiegand, no. 4019; woods, Coal River, July 21, 1896, Waghorne; Log Cabin, Harry's River, July 11, 1902, L. L. Dame.

Orobanche terrae-novae is perhaps merely a geographic variety, but all Newfoundland material, in good flower, has the oblong segments of the corolla with much longer ciliation than in the continental *O. uniflora* L., in which the segments are broader and usually obovate. *O. uniflora* has deliciously fragrant flowers, *O. terrae-novae* odorless, and the calyx of the latter is more copiously pilose than in the former. In *O. terrae-novae* the lower lip has 2 linear yellow lines at the throat; whether they occur in *O. uniflora* cannot at present be stated.

In his very detailed *Monographie der Gattung Orobanche*, Beck von

Mannagetta recognizes only two members of the section *Aphyllon*. The herbarium-material indicates that the section is much more complex, and certainly the species of Pacific North America with linear-subulate or setaceous calyx-segments and purple-violet corollas is quite distinct from the eastern *O. uniflora*. The western plant is

OROBANCHE (APHYLLON) **Sedi** (Suksd.), n. comb. *Aphyllon Sedi* Suksd. Deutsch. Bot. Monatss. xviii. 155 (1900). *A. uniflorum*, var. *occidentale* Greene, Man. Bay Reg. 285 (1894). *Thalesia purpurea* Heller, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxiv. 313, t. 310 (1897), not *O. purpurea* Jacq. (1762). *A. minutum* Suksd. l. c. (1900). not *O. minuta* Beck von Man. (1890). *Thalesia minuta* (Suksd.) Rydb. Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxxvi. 692 (1909).

GALIUM SAXATILE L. Stony margins of spring-rills by roadside in peaty barrens and about cold spring-head at border of spruce thicket in bog-barrens, Trepassey, *Fernald, Long & Dunbar*, nos. 27,085, 27,086, its first stations in America. See p. 83.

GALIUM BRANDEGEI Gray. Springy slopes and brooksides at head of Mauve Bay, *Fernald, Wiegand, Long, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,070, new to Newfoundland. See p. 123.

MITCHELLA REPENS L. Border of wet spruce thicket among gneiss hills, very rare, Port aux Basques, *Fernald, Long & Dunbar*, no. 27,097, the first authenticated record from Newfoundland. See p. 56.

EUPATORIUM MACULATUM L., var. **FOLIOSUM** (Fern.) Wieg. Meadow below calcareous sandstone escarpments, western face of Bard Harbor Hill and meadow by brook, Bard Harbor, St. John Bay, *Fernald & Long*, no. 29,093, *Wiegand & Gilbert*, no. 29,094, an extension north from Harry's River. See p. 124.

SOLIDAGO LEPIDA DC. Meadow below limestone escarpment, western face of Bard Harbor Hill, Highlands of St. John, *Fernald & Long*, nos. 29,117, 29,118, the second station for the typical form of the species. See p. 124.

S. GRAMINIFOLIA (L.) Salisb., var. **NUTTALLII** (Greene) Fern. Dry gravelly slopes near Goose Pond, Whitbourne, *Fernald, Long & Dunbar*, no. 27,129. Previously known only from Clarendville.

ERIGERON ACRIS L., var. **arcuans**, n. nom. *E. alpinus* β . Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. 18 (1834). *E. acris*, var. *debilis* Gray, Syn. Fl. i. pt. 2: 220 (1884) as to Labrador and Hudson Bay plants only. *E. elatus* Greene, Pittonia, iii. 164 (1897), not *E. alpinus* γ *elata* Hook. l. c. *E. acris*, var. *oligocephalus* Fernald & Wiegand, RHODORA, xii. 226 (1910), in large part, but not as to type.

When *E. acris*, var. *oligocephalus* was described two quite different plants were confused under it. The type from Blanc Sablon has much larger heads than the others and later collections from the Newfoundland side of the Straits of Belle Isle show it to be specifically separable from the smaller-headed plant which Hooker called *E.*

alpinus β . and which Greene well described as *E. elatus*. The latter name is quite inappropriate and, as was shown in the original discussion of *E. acris*, var. *oligocephalus*, Greene was in error in identifying his plant with *E. alpinus*, γ *elata* Hook.

The type of *E. acris*, var. *oligocephalus* belongs, according to Dr. Ostenfeld and Mr. Erling Porsild who have independently been over the Newfoundland collections of 1925 with me, to

E. BOREALIS (Vierh.) Simmons, Acta Univ. Lund., n. s. ix. no. 19: 127 (1913). Outside of Greenland *E. borealis* is known in America only from LABRADOR: limestone and calcareous sandstone terraces, Blanc Sablon, *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 4138 (type of *E. acris*, var. *oligocephalus*). NEWFOUNDLAND: Quirpon Harbor, September 8, 1923, *A. G. Huntsman*; slaty cliffs and talus, Cape Raven, August 12, 1925, *Fernald, Wiegand, Long, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,139. See pp. 54, 123.

ANTENNARIA EUCOSMA Fern. & Wieg. Dominant on turfey limestone barrens and slopes from Pistolet Bay westward to Four-Mile Cove; previously known only from Table Mt., Port-à-Port Bay and from Cape St. George. See pp. 98, 105.

A. CANA (Fern. & Wieg.) Fern. Dominant on gravelly limestone barrens, Pistolet Bay to Ingornachoix Bay, and more locally to Bay St. George. See pp. 62, 96, 103, 105.

A. VEXILLIFERA Fern. Turfy limestone barrens, Cook Point, *Fernald & Gilbert*, no. 29,171; dry mixed gravel on crest southeast of Boat Harbor, *Fernald, Wiegand & Long*, no. 29,172. Previously known only from the Shickshock Mts. See pp. 105, 107.

ANTENNARIA Longii n. sp., humifusa, stolonibus foliosis confertis perbrevibus (ad 1 cm. longis); foliis basilaribus late spathulatis vel anguste cuneato-obovatis apice rotundatis vix mucronatis 5–11 mm. longis 2.5–4 mm. latis supra albidis, tomento denso minuto; caule florifero 1–6 rarissime deinde –9 cm. alto; foliis caulinis 4–8 subdistantibus, imis oblanceolatis obtusis, mediis linearibus 0.7–1.5 cm. longis 1–1.5 mm. latis subulato-mucronatis, superioribus 1–4 apice scarioso oblongo-lanceolato 1.5–2 mm. longo munitis; capitulis femineis 1–6 corymbosis turbinato-campanulatis; involucri 7–10 mm. alto basi lanato; bracteis 2–3-seriatis subaequalibus tenuissimis, exterioribus oblongis basi castaneis apice sordidis squarrosisque, interioribus fulvis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis adscendentibus; corolla 4–4.5 mm. longa; stylo flavescenti deinde brunneo; planta mascula ignota.—Straits of Belle Isle, NEWFOUNDLAND: dry limestone gravel, Schooner (or Brady) Island, Pistolet Bay, July 18, 1925, *Pease & Long*, no. 29,177 (TYPE in Gray Herb.); dry limestone rock-barrens, Boat Harbor, July 19, 1925, *Fernald, Wiegand & Long*, no. 29,178; gravelly limestone barren, Four-Mile Cove, July 20, 1925, *Fernald, Wiegand & Long*, no. 29,179; dry gravel of limestone

barrens, Cape Norman, August 13, 1925, *Wiegand & Long*, nos. 29,180, 29,181.

A. Longii is nearest related to *A. vexillifera* Fernald, but is at once distinguished by its larger heads; broader involucre bracts, the outer series with strongly squarrose tips; and the few appendaged cauline leaves. *A. vexillifera*, originally described from the Shickshock Mts. of Gaspé but now known from northwestern Newfoundland as well, has the fulvous hemispheric-campanulate involucre only 6-7 mm. long; its uniformly ascending bracts narrower than in *A. Longii*; and all but the lowest cauline leaves tipped by a long scarious appendage. See p. 106.

A. STRAMINEA Fern. Local on the West Coast, previously known northward to Pointe Riche. Our recent collections are: dry limestone barrens, northern half of Burnt Cape, *Fernald, Wiegand, Pease, Long, Griscom, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,168; turfy crests of limestone barrens, Shoal Cove, *Pease & Griscom*, no. 29,176; dry gravelly limestone barren, Savage Point, *Fernald, Wiegand, Pease, Long, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,175; open spots in limestone barrens near Ice Point, St. Barbe Bay, *Wiegand, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,167; dry limestone barrens, Brig Bay, *Fernald, Long & Dunbar*, no. 27,187; dry gravelly limestone barrens, St. John's Island, *Fernald, Wiegand, Long, Gilbert, & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,170. See pp. 79, 97, 105.

A. ALBICANS Fern. Very local on the West Coast, previously known only from Table Mt., Port-à-Port Bay. The new stations are: dry limestone barrens, northern half of Burnt Cape, *Fernald, Wiegand, Pease, Long, Griscom, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,164; dry limestone gravel, Schooner (Brady) Island, *Pease & Long*, no. 29,166; dry gravel of limestone barren, Cook Point, *Fernald & Gilbert*, no. 29,165; dry limestone gravel near Ice Point, St. Barbe Bay, *Wiegand, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,161. See pp. 97, 105.

ANTENNARIA Wiegandii, n. sp., humifusa, stolonibus foliosis (ad 2 cm. longis); foliis basilaribus anguste cuneato-obovatis apice obtusis mucronatis 6-13 mm. longis 2-4 mm. latis supra viridibus sparse arachnoideis vel glabratis; caule florifero 5-13 cm. alto gracili; foliis caulinis 7-10, imis confertis lineari-oblongatis mucronatis, mediis linearibus 7-10 mm. longis 1-1.5 mm. latis apice unguiculato-subulatis, superioribus 4-6 apice scarioso lanceolato 2-3 mm. longo munitis; capitulis femineis 2-4 corymbosis hemisphaerico-campanulatis basi rotundatis; involucre 6 mm. alto basi lanato; bracteis 2-3-seriatis, exterioribus anguste oblongis obtusis adscendentibus basi castaneis apice fulvis, interioribus lanceolatis fulvis; corolla 4.5 mm. longis apice purpurascentibus; acheniis 1.2 mm. longis; planta mascula ignota.—NEWFOUNDLAND: turfy limestone barrens, St. John's Island, St. John Bay, July 31, 1925, *Fernald, Wiegand, Long, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,153.

A. Wiegandii is the nearest approach yet found south of northern Labrador to the arctic *A. alpina* (L.) Gaertn. In the distinctly mucronate basal leaves it is very similar to *A. alpina*, all the other small-leaved species of Newfoundland and Gaspé having blunt basal leaves. *A. alpina*, however, has much narrower and more elongate rosette-leaves which are narrowed to tip; the upper cauline leaves have broader appendages; the corymb, except in var. *ungavensis*, is denser; the heads are larger (involucre 7–9 mm. high); and the achenes are longer (1.3–1.5 mm. long).

In the green upper surfaces of the basal leaves *A. Wiegandii* resembles *A. spathulata* Fernald, but it is at once distinguished by the smaller leaves with less rounded, but more mucronate tips; more crowded and assurgent stolons; looser inflorescence, with smaller heads (involucres of *A. spathulata* 7–10 mm. high) with much narrower and darker involucre bracts, and shorter corollas and achenes (in *A. spathulata* the corollas 5.5–6 mm. long, the achenes 1.4–1.7 mm. long).

A. SPATHULATA Fern. Turfy limestone barrens, northern half of Burnt Cape, *Fernald, Wiegand, Pease, Long, Griscom, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,182; turfy slopes and steep banks bordering limestone barrens, St. John's Island, *Fernald, Wiegand, Long, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,183; northern extension from Pointe Riche. See p. 105.

A. SPATHULATA, var. *CONTINENTIS* Fern. & St. John. Turfy limestone barrens, northern half of Burnt Cape, *Fernald, Wiegand, Pease, Long, Griscom, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,184; previously known only from Natashquan, Saguenay Co., Quebec. See p. 105.

ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEA (L.) B. & H., var. *SUBALPINA* Gray. Gravelly bank near sea, Cape Onion, *Fernald*, no. 29,186, a northern extension from Bonne Bay; the solitary colony locally famous as a curiosity.

GNAPHALIUM NORVEGICUM Gunn. Wet quartzite rocks and seepy banks in gulches of Highlands of St. John: Deer Pond Brook, *Fernald & Long*, nos. 29,187, 29,189; Southwest Gulch, *Fernald, Wiegand, Long, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,190. Turfy barrens and slopes, Sacred Island, *Wiegand, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,188. New to Newfoundland. See pp. 116, 122.

TANACETUM HURONENSE Nutt., var. *TERRAE-NOVAE* Fern. Dominant on turfy or gravelly limestone barrens and slopes from Pistolet Bay to Ingornachoix Bay. See pp. 54, 80, 100.

ARTEMISIA BOREALIS Pall. Dry gravelly limestone barrens, St. John's Island, *Fernald, Wiegand, Long, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,203; previously known in Newfoundland only from Table Mt., Port-à-Port Bay and from Cape St. George. See p. 118.

ARNICA TERRAE-NOVAE Fern. Turfy limestone barrens, Burnt Cape, *Fernald, Wiegand, Pease, Long, Griscom, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,209, *Fernald & Long*, no. 29,210 $\frac{1}{2}$; turf limestone barrens, Cook Point, *Fernald & Gilbert*, no. 29,214; peaty and bushy areas on limestone barrens one mile back of Savage Cove, *Fernald & Long*, no. 29,207, *Fernald, Pease & Long*, no. 29,208; previously known only from Cape St. George. See pp. 96, 103, 105.

A. PULCHELLA Fern. Turfy limestone barrens, Cape Norman, *Wiegand, Griscom & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,213; mossy talus of diorite cliffs, Ha-Ha Mountain, *Fernald & Long*, no. 29,215; previously known only from Table Mt., Port-à-Port Bay. See pp. 96, 106, 120.

A. CHIONOPAPPA Fern. Turfy limestone barrens, Burnt Cape, *Fernald, Wiegand, Pease, Long, Griscom, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,209 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Fernald & Long*, no. 29,210; turf limestone barrens, St. John's Island, *Fernald, Wiegand, Long, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,211; dry white limestone bluff opposite western escarpment of Bard Harbor Hill, Highlands of St. John, *Fernald & Long*, no. 29,212; previously known in Newfoundland only from Table Mt., Port-à-Port Bay and from Cape St. George. See pp. 96, 103, 118.

A. GRISCOMI Fern. Crests of turf slopes and steep banks bordering limestone barrens, St. John's Island, *Fernald, Wiegand, Long, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,216; previously known only from the Shickshock Mts., Gaspé. See p. 118.

SENECIO PAUCIFLORUS Pursh. Turfy slopes of slaty hills, Little Quirpon, *Wiegand, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,218; peaty and turf brookside east of the central valley of Quirpon Island, *Fernald & Long*, no. 29,219; slaty cliffs and talus, Cape Raven, *Fernald, Wiegand, Long, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,221; mossy brookside, Sacred Island, *Fernald & Long*, no. 29,220; calcareous cliffs and talus, western faces of Doctor Hill and Bard Harbor Hill, Highlands of St. John, *Fernald & Long*, nos. 29,222, 29,223; the first authenticated records from Newfoundland. See pp. 121, 125.

TARAXACUM. The indigenous species of *Taraxacum* are very numerous in the ancient flora of unglaciated northwestern Newfoundland. Some, like *T. LAPPONICUM* Kihlm. (p. 60) and *T. CERATOPHORUM* (Ledeb.) DC. (p. 76), are well known circumpolar species; others, like *T. LACERUM* Greene (p. 60) and *T. DUMETORUM* Greene are species previously known only from the Rocky Mts.; *T. LATILOBUM* DC. (p. 80) is endemic; and several others are apparently local endemics. A series is being studied by Dr. Handel-Mazzetti and a detailed report upon them cannot yet be given.

LACTUCA (MULGEDIUM) terrae-novae n. sp., biennis, caule erecto glabro robusto simplici 1 m. alto; foliis glabris runicnato-pinnatifidis elliptico-ovatis, mediis 1.5-2 dm. longis 1-1.2 dm. latis acuminatis lobis oblique ovatis horizontaliter divergentibus grosse dentatis,

superioribus apice caudatis; capitulis racemoso-paniculatis; involucri urceolato-campanulatis valde calyculatis 1.2–1.5 cm. altis, bracteis exterioribus ovatis acutis interioribus lanceolatis obtusis apice arcuatis; corollis coerulescentibus deinde purpurascentibus; achaeniis oblique lanceolato-oblongis rufescentibus 5–6 mm. longis 1–1.4 mm. latis in rostrum firmum 1 mm. longum attenuatis; pappo niveo.—NEWFOUNDLAND: meadow below limestone escarpment, western face of Bard Harbor Hill, Highlands of St. John, August 21, 1925, *Fernald & Long*, no. 29,290.

Lactuca terrae-novae is known from only a single plant. When Mr. Long and I found it we took three specimens, but upon maturing in press two of them prove to be typical *L. spicata* (Lam.) Hitch., which is frequent in western Newfoundland; but the third specimen departs at once from the others in its white pappus, orange-brown or reddish unmottled achenes and definite slender but firm beak; *L. spicata* having sordid pappus, grayish-brown to blackish conspicuously mottled achenes and stouter neck. It may prove, when the new plant is better known, that it is an extreme of *L. spicata*. If so, the characters of pappus and beak, which have so long proved constant in the genus will have most singularly lost their constancy. No species of *Lactuca* other than these two are known in Newfoundland; *L. terrae-novae* cannot, therefore, be considered a hybrid. See p. 124.

CREPIS NANA Richardson. Dry limestone barrens, very scarce, northern half of Burnt Cape, *Fernald, Wiegand, Pease, Long, Griscom, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,278; previously known in eastern America only from the Torngat region of northern Labrador. See pp. 103, 104.

HIERACIUM GROENLANDICUM Alm. Thicket by Big Brook, *Fernald & Long*, no. 29,267; thickets on slaty hills back of Little Quirpon, *Fernald & Gilbert*, no. 29,268; also noted (immature) on Burnt Cape; the mature plant from Little Quirpon is a close match for authentic Greenland material. See pp. 99, 121.

H. CANADENSE Michx., var. HIRTIRAMEUM Fern. Glades near brook, Bear Cove, *Wiegand & Pease*, no. 29,275; glades in spruce thickets bordering limestone barrens, Yankee Point, *Fernald, Wiegand & Long*, no. 29,270; northward extension from Port-à-Port Bay and the Exploits Valley.

MR. TAYLOR VS. "GRIER'S NOTES ON THE FLORA OF LONG ISLAND."

N. M. GRIER.

THE title refers to certain publications of the writer (1-3 in appended bibliography), and their criticism by Taylor (4 and 6). In connection with these the review of Skutch (5), will be of interest to botanists desiring to make use of the varied plant resources of the vicinity of the Biological Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. A list of *addenda et corrigenda* will be issued to the latter article referred to (3) as opportunity permits. The basis of these plant lists consists of records made by botanists working at the Biological Laboratory over many years.

I am unacquainted with Mr. Taylor personally but if he had written me, I might have saved him the arduous task of "needlessly checking through hundreds of such records on the off chance that some wheat might turn up among the chaff." (Remarks in quotation are those of Mr. Taylor.) I could have reminded him that the papers (1, 2) were especially designed for that purpose. It is true that one article listed several species known so far only in cultivation from Long Island, but the majority of such species are listed by Gray as falling within the region covered by that manual. It therefore seemed a contribution to our knowledge of the plant life of the island to indicate their presence there, if only for the convenient tracing of changes in the plant life in future years, as species may become naturalized or disappear. Long Island is of interest because it most probably has a larger proportion of introduced plants for its area than any other region in the country. As it is, at least two of the species to whose inclusion in my lists Mr. Taylor objects as growing only under cultivation, have escaped in the immediate vicinity of Cold Spring Harbor. They are *Paulownia tomentosa* and *Centaurea cyanus*. It is certain that by diligent inquiry, Mr. Taylor can locate others. Is it possible that Mr. Taylor is not interested in such records? Is one to infer that Long Island can no longer offer encouragement to field workers?

The next article (2), which Mr. Taylor neither approves nor specifically criticizes contains records of Cryptogams exclusive of Pteridophyta, groups of plant life in which he does not seem to be interested. Here, however, I wish to acknowledge the courteous criticisms of

Dr. A. J. Grout who wrote to me that he had already listed certain mosses I had recorded in this article as being previously unknown to the Cold Spring Harbor region. This has been the only direct criticism I have received on these two papers. The last contribution has seemed of value to other botanists because it puts on record certain species now inhabiting the island which will tend to disappear with the expansion of the New York City district.

The rest of Mr. Taylor's complaints are directed toward the compilation reprinted for practical reasons under the general title of "Native Flora of the Vicinity of Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y." (3). This title is open to serious objection on the part of some because according to a later note by Taylor (6), only 1802 of the 1865 living species given are *native*, the rest being introduced, naturalized, or *non est inventus*! However, the true status of most of these had been brought out previously (1), and qualified by the statement in (3), p. 12-24 that to the list were added some plants frequently encountered on the field excursions of the botanical classes. All except one of these species are included in Gray's Manual, and their inclusion represents special consideration for botanists interested in the Flora of Long Island for other than floristic or geographical reasons. Mr. Taylor further objects to the title by endeavoring to make some of the localities appear much farther from Cold Spring Harbor than they really are. However, enthusiastic and accurate students of the flora will under the summer conditions of transportation be able to explore any of the localities given in the list and return in a day, as the records included lie well within a 25-mile radius. Mr. Taylor himself stretches the word "vicinity" a great deal farther than this when he lists plants from Philadelphia in his Flora of the Vicinity of New York.

Vitis-Idaea Vitis-Idaea (L.) Britton, a species which Mr. Taylor for some reason transposed to *Vaccinium* in his review, is known in cultivation on at least three estates comparatively near Bayville, L. I. Since it is also known that birds eat the fruit, this fact may explain my finding it growing wild. Hence there was no occasion for getting excited over the "find" any more than was the case when the crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*, was found in cultivation at some of these places previous to 1924. Fossil plants from Staten Island were included in the list because further search on Long Island will in fair probability uncover most of the same species there, and such a probability has its interest for students of the fossil flora. This fact

should have been explicitly stated in the publication as it was in the case of other plant species included for similar reasons, but it was felt that the inference would be clear to those familiar with the geology of Long Island.

Taylor (6) further cites 38 *native American species* in the list not definitely known from Long Island, according to his impressions. Since he does not qualify his statement by saying that these species are found there in cultivation only, the following should be considered with this point in view. Some of these species were copied into the "Native Flora" from Jelliffe's Flora of Long Island with or without additional confirmation by the writer, namely: *Thuja occidentalis*, *Sparganium simplex*, *Sagittaria rigida*, *Carex laxiflora*, *Carex sterilis*, *Juncoides carolinae* (Jelliffe seems to have confused this with *J. pilosum*), *Myrica cerifera*, *Betula nigra*, *Ribes triste* (possibly confused by Jelliffe with *R. rubrum*), *Rubus odoratus*, *Acer negundo*, *Acer pennsylvanicum*, *Viola blanda*, *Viola labradorica*, *Aralia spinosa*, *Thaspium trifoliatum*, *Chionanthus virginica*. In absence of supporting specimens I will gladly inform Mr. Taylor where many of these plants may be found, and he may consider the possibility of their escape from cultivation. The authenticity of other of these records is best taken up with Dr. Jelliffe.

Other species were copied into the Native Flora from a check list of the Cold Spring Harbor Flora kept at the Department of Genetics, Carnegie Institution of Washington. These are *Carex Asa-Grayi*, *Carex interior*, *Salix petiolaris*, *Amelanchier spicata*. *Potentilla Robbinsiana* instead of *P. pumila* was erroneously given from this region. *Ibidium praecox* was collected by Professor Johnston, presumably near Cold Spring Harbor according to a record found here. *Aster Herveyi* is also checked on the list of the Station, verifying our record of it. *Trillium grandiflorum*, *Rhododendron maximum*, and *Cornus stolonifera* are found in cultivation in the vicinity but only the latter was so indicated in the Native Flora. *Quercus phellos* whose presence on Long Island Mr. Taylor doubts, is listed by Britton and Brown from there, and is in cultivation at least on the Matheson estate, Lloyd Neck. Our record of *Quercus ellipsoidal* from Bayville, which is not approved by Mr. Taylor is of interest because Britton and Brown tend to regard it as a hybrid between *Q. velutina* and *Q. coccinea*, both of these species being found in the adjacent region.

Unfortunately, the accidental destruction of specimens used in

identifying the following plants leaves that point unsettled until future verification is possible, in the case of the following species; *Xanthoxalis grandis*, *Peramium ophioides*, *Potamogeton alpinus*, *Panicum Wilcoxianum*, *Alsine borealis*, *Carex tenuiflora*, *Scirpusylvaticus*, *Chamaesyce humistrata*, *Galium trifidum pusillum*, *Heliopsis scabra*, and *Millegrana radiola*. The impressions concerning the majority of these are positive however, as they had the verification of other botanists and their presence was otherwise substantiated by the reported distribution of the species. Some are undoubtedly waifs for whose reception Long Island seems well adapted, while in others there is the possibility of mistaken identification under the circumstances. *Chamaecyparis thyoides* from the White Cedar Swamp at Merrick was inadvertently confused with *Thuja occidentalis*, in one of the lists, a fact however which would lead no worker astray who consulted the bibliography given with the paper.

As an aid to the very evident purposes my papers have endeavored to serve, I have welcomed certain of Mr. Taylor's remarks, and especially his last (6). On the whole however, he has shown a tendency to turn the wholesome flow of his criticism into a devastating flood from which I have been only saved by the life preserving facts cited!

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

1. **Grier, N. M.** Unreported Plants from Long Island. I. Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta. *Torreyia* 24: 71-76.

2. ———— Unreported Plants from Long Island. II. Cryptogams Exclusive of Pteridophyta. *Torreyia* 25: 5-10; 29-35.

3. ———— The Native Flora of the Vicinity of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., N. Y., *Amer. Mid. Nat.* 9: Nov., Jan., May, July, Sept. 1924-25.

4. **Taylor, N.** Grier's Notes on the Flora of Long Island. *Rhodora* 27: 213-15.

5. **Skutch, A. F.** The Native Flora of the Vicinity of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., N. Y. *Torreyia* 26: 37-38. A review.

6. **Taylor, N.** Notes and Corrections on N. M. Grier's Native Flora of the Vicinity of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. A mimeographed list issued in July 1926 from the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

HIERACIUM CANADENSE, VAR. HIRTIRAMEUM IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.—The occurrence of *Hieracium canadense* Michx., var. *hirtirameum* Fernald upon Isle Royale, Michigan, may be reported. It was there collected by S. C. Stuntz & C. E. Allen, August 8, 1901. It is represented by one sheet in the herbarium of the University of Wisconsin, which departs from the description of this variety in having the branches of the inflorescence sparsely long-hirsute instead of copiously so. The plant is 8 dm. tall, and does not show the aberrant development described in RHODORA xvii. 20 (1915). Another specimen taken in this region by the same collectors is typical *H. canadense*.

For a discussion of the occurrence on Isle Royale of plants centering otherwise about the Gulf of St. Lawrence, see Fernald, Mem. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. xv. no. 3: 317 (1925).—N. C. FASSETT, University of Wisconsin.

Vol. 28, no. 335, including pages 209 to 232, was issued 20 December, 1926.

ERRATA

Page 21, line 8 from bottom, for *aluvium* read *alluvium*

“ 36, “ 22, for *pyromidata* read *pyramidata*

“ 38, “ 2, for *Dumont* read *Dumort*

“ 50, “ 30, for *pro-* read *de-*

“ 60, “ 18, for *disjunsta* read *disjuncta*

“ 62, “ 3, for *simpliuscula* read *simpliciuscula*

“ 70, “ 29, for **PLANYS** read **PLANTS**

“ 85, “ 29, for *Schreck* read *Schrenck*

“ 106, “ 22, for *Ostenfield* read *Ostenfeld*

“ 139, lines 19–34 for *Herman* read *Hermann*

“ 146, line 29, for *exceeding* read *exceeding*

“ 147, “ 31, for *languine* read *lanugine*

“ 151, “ 24, for *presision* read *precision*

“ 156, “ 5, for *up-carving* read *up-curving*

September cover, line 4 of contents, for **Lcopodium** read **Lygodium**

Page 168, line 27, for *aberrant* read *aberrant*

“ 190, “ 12, for **MYRYILLIFOLIA** read **MYRTILLIFOLIA**

“ 191, “ 10, for **UTRICA** read **URTICA**

“ 205, last line, for *Ablert* read *Albert*

INDEX TO VOLUME 28.

New scientific names are printed in full-face type.

- Abies balsamea*, 43, 45, var. *phanerolepis*, 43-45
Acarosporaceae, 226
Acer Negundo, 233, 244; *pennsylvanicum*, 233, 244; *rubrum*, 71, 233; *saccharinum*, 39, 111, 112, 179, 233, 234; *saccharum*, 111, 112, 179, 233; *sacchatum*, 234; *spicatum*, 216
Achillea Millefolium, var. *nigrescens*, 60
Acrostichum platyneuron, 143; *polypodioides*, 143
Agrimonia mollis, 179, 180; in Berkshire Co., Massachusetts, 179
Agrostis alba vulgaris, 74; *canina*, 50, 56, 81, 85, 161; *hyemalis*, 82; *melaleuca*, 63, 109, 161; *paludosa*, 118, 161
Aira, 143; *alpicola*, 155; *altissima*, 153; *ambigua*, 154; *aristulata*, 154; *cespitosa*, 153, 154, b. *altissima*, 153, s. *firmula*, 153, var. *genuina*, 153, β . *glauca*, 154, var. β . *littoralis*, 155, var. *minor*, 154, β . *virescens*, 153; *littoralis*, 155; *parviflora*, 153
Alchemilla vulgaris, var. *filiacaulis*, 121, var. *vestita*, 54, 124, 214
Alectoria bicolor, 231; *chalybeiformis*, 231; *divergens*, 231; *jubata*, var. *implexa*, 231; *nigricans*, 231; *ochroleuca*, 231; *sarmentosa*, 231
Alexanders, 63
Allium Schoenoprasum, var. ***laurentianum***, 167, var. *sibiricum*, 62, 63, 167; *sibiricum*, 167
Alnus incana, 39
Alopecurus aequalis, 127, 162, var. *natans*, 107, 162
Alpine Bearberry, 98
Alsine borealis, 245; *media*, 70
Alsike, 71
Amarantha Pigweed, 73
Amaranthaceae, 73
Amaranthus retroflexus, 73
Ambrosia artemisiaefolia, 72
Amelanchier Bartramiana, 232; *intermedia*, 232; *laevis*, 232; *spicata*, 244; *stolonifera*, 84
American Aspen, 73; Elm, 73; Sugar Maple, 233, 234
Ammophila breviligulata, 80, 162
Anabaena, 3; *macrospora*, var. ***dis-torta***, 2
Anacardiaceae, 71
Anaphalis margaritacea, var. *subalpina*, 239
Andropogon scoparius, var. *frequens*, 38
Anemone multifida, var. *hudsoniana*, 125, 201; *parviflora*, 60, 75
Angelica, 117; *ampla*, 117, 222; *atropurpurea*, 222, 223; ***laurentiana***, 222
Antennaria, 96, 103, 106, 118; *albicans*, 50, 97, 105, 213, 238; *alpina*, 62, 106, 239, var. *ungavensis*, 239; *cana*, 62, 96, 103, 105, 237; *eucosma*, 98, 100, 105, 213, 237; ***Longii***, 237, 238; *spatulata*, 105, 239, var. *continentis*, 105, 213, 239; *straminea*, 79, 97, 105, 238; *vexillifera*, 105, 107, 237, 238; ***Wiegandii***, 238, 239
Anthelaea (sect. of *Luzula*), 138
Aphyllon (sect. of *Orobanche*), 236
Aphyllon minutum, 236; *Sedi*, 236; *uniflorum*, var. *occidentale*, 236
Apple, 71
Application of Old Botanical Names 138
Arabis alpina, 60, 104, 116, 146; *Drummondii*, 124, 202, var. *connexa*, 123, 202
Aralia spinosa, 244
Arbutus, 51; *alpina*, 51, 52; *Unedo*, 51, 53, 55, 84
Arctic Cress, 91
Arctium lappa, 72; *minus*, 40
Arctophila, 150
Arctostaphylos alpina, 52, 56, 59, 99; *rubra*, 99, 213, 223
Arenaria cylindrocarpa, 79, 199, 213; *dawsonensis*, 62, 199; *litorea*, 199; *peplodes*, 63, var. *diffusa*, 54, 100, var. *robusta*, 100
Arnica, 96, 213; *chionopappa*, 96, 103, 118, 240; *Griscomi*, 118, 240; *pulchella*, 50, 96, 106, 120, 240; *terrae-novae*, 96, 103, 105, 240
Arisaema triphyllum, 34

- Artemisia borealis*, 118, 239
Arthonia punctiformis, 159
 Arthoniaceae, 159
 Ash, Mountain, 72
Asparagus, 73; *officinalis*, 73
 Aspen, American, 73; Large-toothed, 73
Asphodel, Bog, 75
Asplenium, 101; *Ruta-muraria*, 131; *viride*, 99, 117, 148
Aster Collinsii, 210; *ericoides*, 65; *Herveyi*, 244; *multiflorus*, 40, 65; *novae-angliae*, 40, var. *roseus*, 40; *novi-belgii*, 112, Rayless, 112; *puniceus*, 40, 124, var. *oligocephalus*, 124; *radula*, 82; *scabrosus*, 210; *tortifolius*, 210; *trades-canti*, 72
Aster, White, 72
Astragalus alpinus, 104, 121, 213, 215; *Blakei*, 117, 216; *eucosmus*, 104, 213, 215, f. *albinus*, 215, var. *facinorum*, 215; *stragulus*, 214, 215; *yukonis*, 106, 215
Astragalus, subgenus *Homalobus*, 214
Athyrium alpestre, var. *americanum*, 117, 148
Atriplex glabriuscula, 63; *patula*, var. *hastata*, 37
Atropis, 150, 151
Avena sativa, 74
Avicularia (sect. of *Polygonum*), 145

Bacidia incompta, 160; **leucampyx**, 160; *luteola*, 160; *rubella*, 160
Baeomyces aeruginosus, 229; *bysoides*, 161; *placophyllus*, 161; *roseus*, 205; *rufus*, 161
Barbarea orthoceras, 121, 201
Bartonia paniculata, var. *iodandra*, 84
Bartsia, 106; *alpina*, 105, 234
 Bean, Bog, 62
 Bean, R. C. Fifth Report of Committee on Floral Areas, 43
 Bearberry, Alpine, 98
Bedstraw, Heath, 83
 Beech, 34
 Beggar-ticks, 72
Betula alba, 73; *Michauxii*, 121; *microphylla*, 79; *nigra*, 244; *pumila*, 191, var. **renifolia**, 190, 191
 Betulaceae, 73
Biotora Berengeriana, 159; *granulosa*, 159; *hypnophila*, 160; *leucampyx*, 160; *ochrophaea*, 229; *peliaspis*, 159; *vernalis*, 159

Biatorella privigna, 226
Biatornia grossa, 160; *premnea*, 160
Bidens frondosa, 72
Bilimbia sabuletorum, 160; *sphaeroides*, 160
 Birch, White, 73
 Bitter Dock, 73
 Bittersweet, 72
 Blackberry, 71, 76, 80, 83; English, 80, 84
 Blake, S. F. *Sericocarpus bifolius* an Invalid Name, 209; *Zinnia* vs. *Crassina*, 40
 Bog *Asphodel*, 75; Bean, 62; Rush, 74
Boltonia asteroides, 40
 Borgesen, F. Regarding an Unauthorized Publication on the Vegetation of the Virgin Islands, 66
 Botanizing in Newfoundland, Two Summers of, 49, 74, 89, 115, 145, 161, 181, 210, 234
Botrychium lanceolatum, 122, 148; *Lunaria*, 59, 119, 148, var. *onondagense*, 119, 148; *matri-cariaefolium*, 122, 148; *virginianum*, var. *laurentianum*, 78
 Brassica, 88
 Braya, 77, 106, 107; *alpina*, 96, *β. americana*, 96, 203, 204; **americana**, 203, 213; *Longii*, 202, 203; *purpurascens*, 94, 202, 203; *Richardsonii*, 107, 204; *rosea*, 203; *siliquosa*, 96, 204
Bromus ciliatus, 20, f. *denudatus*, 20, var. **denudatus**, 20; *tectorum*, 38
 Buckthorn, 71
Buellia geographica, 161; *myriocarpa*, 161; *parasema*, 160
 Bulbiferous Form of *Luzula multiflora*, The, 133
 Burdock, 72
 Burke County, North Carolina, *Parthenium auriculatum* in, 208
 Bursa Bursa-pastoris, 70
 Bushy Goldenrod, 72
 Butters, F. K. Notes on the Range of *Maianthemum canadense* and its Variety *interius*, 9
 Butterwort, 75

Cakile edentula, 63
Calamagrostis Pickeringii, 162, var. *debilis*, 162
Callitriche autumnalis, 216; *hermaphroditica*, 127, 216; *heterophylla*, 39, 120, 216

- Calluna*, 51-53, 87; *atlantica*, 52, 55; *vulgaris*, 51, 52, 55, 82, 83
Calothrix, 3; *linearis*, 3; *parietina*, 3
Caltha palustris, 53, 63
Calypso bulbosa, 125, 177
Campanula, 145; *rotundifolia*, 60
Candelariella vitellina, 231, var. *aurella*, 231
Cardamine pratensis, var. *angustifolia*, 91, 201
Carduus crispus, 47
Carex, 61, 102, 108; *aquatilis* × *salina*, var. *pseudofilipendula*, 122, 166; *alpina*, 165; *Asa-Grayi*, 244; *atrata*, 165; *atratifomis*, 75, 104, 165; *atratifomis* × *Halleri*, 121, 164; *aurea*, 5; *bicolor*, 7, 76, 91, 105, 118, 164; *bipartita*, 121, 124, 163; *brunnescens*, 163, var. *sphaerostachya*, 163; *brunnescens gracilior*, 164; *Candriani*, 165; *canescens*, 38, var. *sphaerostachya*, 163, var. *vulgaris*, 164; *capitata*, 98, 99, 163; *chordorhiza*, var. *sphagnophila*, 108, 163; *concinna*, 101, 102, 164, 213; *Crawfordii*, 127; *Deweyana*, 100, 163; *eburnea*, 164; *glacialis*, 62, 79, 103, 121, 164, 213; *glareosa*, 121, 163; *Grayana*, 5-8; *Halleri*, 121, 123, 165; *Hostiana*, var. *laurentiana*, 79, 166; *incurva*, 61, 108, 163; *interior*, 244; *Lachenalii*, 121, 163; *laxiflora*, 244; *lenticularis*, var. *albi-montana*, 124, 165; *lepidocarpa*, 118, 166; *leporina*, 85; *leptonervia*, 121; *limosa*, 2. *C. livida*, 6, 8; *livida*, 5-8, 102, 108, 164, var. *Grayana*, 8, var. *radicalis*, 7, 8, var. *rufinaeformis*, 8, 108, 164, var. *typica*, 8; *Michauxiana*, 232; *microglochin*, 53, 61, 79, 108, 118, 166; *mirabilis*, 74; *misandroides*, 50; *muricata*, 74, 85; *novae-angliae*, 85, 164; *Oederi*, 85, var. *subglobosa*, 118, 119, 166; *pedunculata*, 164; *projecta*, 127; *quirponensis*, 164, 165; *rariflora*, 56; *remota*, 51, 87; *rigida*, 56, 165; *rufina*, 7, 108; *rupestris*, 62, 164; *salina*, 165, var. *pseudofilipendula*, 166; *sphaerostachya*, 163; *stellulata*, 85; *sterilis*, 79, 163, 244; *stylosa*, 56, 110, 116, 121, 165; *tenuiflora*, 121, 122, 245; *trisperma*, var. *Billingsii*, 84, 163; *umbellata*, 84, 85, 164; *vesicaria*, var. *Raeana*, 122, 166; *vitis*, 163, b. *sylvatica*, 164
Caryophyllaceae, 70
Cassiope hypnoides, 124, 223
Catabrosa, 150; *aquatica*, 152
Cenomyce novangliae, 206
Centaurea cyanus, 242
Cephalanthus occidentalis, 39
Cerania vermicularis, 231
Cerastium, 106; *alpinum*, 106, 200, var. *glanduliferum*, 200, var. *lanatum*, 54, 98, 104, 200; *Beerianum*, 60; *cerastioides*, 124, 200; *Regelii*, 106, 109, 200; *viscosum*, 70, 200
Cercis, 35
Cetraria ciliaris, 230; *cuculata*, 230; *Fahlunensis*, 230; *fastigiata*, 229; *glauca*, 230; *hiascens*, 230; *islandica*, 229, var. *crispa*, 229, var. *tenuifolia*, 229; *juniperina*, var. *pinastri*, 230, var. *terrestris*, 230; *nivalis*, 230; *pinastri*, 230; *saepincola*, 230
Chamaecyparis thyoides, 43, 46, 245
Chamaesiphon, 1
Chamaesyce humistrata, 245
Changes in a Salt Marsh during Reclamation, Further Notes on, 37
Cheeses, 71
Chenopodiaceae, 73
Chenopodium album, 73; *hybridum*, 73
Cherry, Fire, 82
Chickweed, 70; Mouse-ear, 70
China, Notes on a Collection of Fresh-water Myxophyceae from Amoy, 1
Chionanthus virginica, 244
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, 72
Churchill, J. R. A Further Note on *Cimicifuga racemosa* in Massachusetts, 17
Cicuta bulbifera, 221
Cimicifuga racemosa, 17; in Massachusetts, 17
Cinquefoil, White, 82
Cladonia alpestris, 205; *apodocarpa*, 225; *bacillaris*, var. *elegantior*, 205; *bacilliformis*, 225; *botrytes*, 225; *cariosa*, 206; *cenotea*, var. *crossota*, 206; *cerasophora*, 207; *coccifera*, 205, var. *coronata*, 205, var. *pleurota*, 205, var. *Stemmatina*, 205; *corallifera*, var. *transcendens*, 205; *cornucopioides*, 205; *cornuta*, f. *phyllostoca*, 207;

- crispata, var. schistopoda, 206,
 var. subcrispata, 206, var. virgata,
 206; cristatella, 206, var. Beau-
 voisii, 206, var. ramosa, 206, var.
 vestita, 206; cyanipes, var. Des-
 preauxii, 225; deformis, 205, f.
 gonechus, 206, var. elephantia-
 sica, 206; degenerans, 207; deli-
 cata, 206; digitata, 205; fimbriata,
 var. coniocraea, 207, var. radiata,
 207, var. simplex, mod. major,
 207, mod. minor, 207; foliacea, var.
 albicornis, 225; furcata, var. scab-
 riuscula, 206; gracilis, var. chor-
 dalis, 207, mod. aspera, 207, mod.
 leucochlora, 207, var. dilacerata,
 207, var. dilatata, 206, mod.
 anthocephala, 206, var. elongata,
 206, 207; impexa, var. laxiuscula,
 205; macilenta, var. styracella,
 205; Novae-Angliae, 206; pityrea,
 var. Zwackii, mod. cladomorpha,
 207; pyxidata, var. chlorophaea,
 207, mod. costata, 207, f. prolifera
 207, var. neglecta, 207, f. macro-
 phylla, 207, f. prolifera, 207;
 rangiferina, 205; rangiformis, var.
 pungens, 206; squamosa, var.
 muricella, 206; sub-squamosa, var.
 luxurians, 206, var. pulverulenta,
 206; sulphurina, 206; sylvatica,
 var. sylvestris, 205; symphyca-
 pa, 206; turgida, 206, var. scyphi-
 fera, 206, var. stricta, 206; uncia-
 lis, m. dicraea, 206, mod. integer-
 rima, 206; verticillata, f. apoticta,
 207.
 Cladoniaceae, 158, 161
 Clark, H. S. *Corydalis flavula* in
 Connecticut, 68
 Clavata (sect. of *Lycopodium*), 19
 Clematis verticillaris, 68
 Clover, Red, 71; White, 71
 Coburn, L. H. Kate Furbish,
 Botanist; an Appreciation (re-
 view of), 36
 Cochlearia, 98, 100, 118, 145;
 tridactylites, 53, 63
 Cockerell, T. D. A. *Lamium pur-
 pureum* in Colorado, 112
 Coeloglossum bracteatum, 169, 172,
 174; viride, 170, var. bracteatum,
 170, 172
 Coelopleurum actaeifolium, 222
 Coleanthus, 150
 Collema flaccidum, 226; nigrescens,
 226; plicatile, 226; pulposum,
 226; rupestre, 226
 Collemaceae, 226
 Colorado, *Lamium purpureum* in,
 112
 Comandra Richardsiana, 79, 91, 199
 Complanata (sect. of *Lycopodium*),
 19
 Compositae, 72
 Concerning *Solidago humilis*, 208
 Conioselinum **Benthami**, 221; chi-
 nense, 221; Gmelini, 117, 221;
 pumilum, 221
 Conium maculatum, 72
 Connecticut, *Corydalis flavula* in,
 68; *Hedeoma hispida* in, 46
 Convallaria, 21, 57
 Conyza, 209; asteroides, 209; bi-
 foliata, 209, 210; linifolia, 209;
 tortuosa, 209
 Coral-root, 92
 Corallorhiza, 125; ericetorum, 93,
 176; Halleri, 92; innata, 93, var.
 ericetorum, 93; occidentalis, 93;
 trifida, 92, 93
 Corema, 87
 Corn, Indian, 74
 Cornus stolonifera, 244
Corydalis flavula, 68, in Connecti-
 cut, 68; *sempervirens*, 68
 Cotton Grass, 61, 62, 82, 98
 Cow Parsnip, 84
 Cowslip, 63
 Crassina, 40-42
 Crepis nana, 103, 104, 213, 241
 Cress, Arctic, 91
 Cruciferae, 70
 Cryptogramma Stelleri, 117, 125,
 148
Cylindrospermum, 3
 Cyperaceae, 74
Cyperus erythrorhizos, 67, a New
 Station for, 67
Cypripedium Calceolus, 95, 96, 169;
 parviflorum, 95, 96, 168, 169, var.
planipetalum, 168, 169, var.
 pubescens, 168, 169
Cystopteris bulbifera, 127, 130, 146;
 Filix-fragilis, 130; fragilis, 129-
 131, a new North American
 variety of, 129, var. *canariensis*,
 130, var. **laurentiana**, 129, 130,
 var. *sempervirens*, 130; *montana*,
 75, 146
 Daisy Fleabane, 72
 Dandelion, 60, 72
Danthonia, 81; *spicata*, 82
 Deane, W. Further Notes on
 Changes in a Salt Marsh during
 Reclamation, 37; *Suaeda mari-
 tima*, A Correction, 156

- Delphinium, 70
 Dermatocarpaceae, 159
 Dermatocarpum miniatum, var. complicatum, 159
 Deschampsia, 63, 143, 144; alpicola, 155; atropurpurea, 116, 161; cespitosa, 51, 152, 153, var. alpina, 155, var. glauca, 153-155, var. genuina, 153, var. littoralis, 153, 155, var. parviflora, 153; glauca, 154
 Diapensia lapponica, 56
 Dicentra Cucullaria, 68
 Dock, 63; Bitter, 73
 Dodge, C. W. Lichens of the Gaspé Peninsula of Quebec, 157, 205, 225
 Draba, 100, 118; arabisans, 117, 201; hirta, 90, 201; incana, 60, 79, 90, 201, var. confusa, 201; megasperma, 53, 90, 201; nivalis, 104, 121, 123, 201; pycnosperma, 125, 201; rupestris, 60, 90, 125, 146, 201
 Drop-seed Grass, 74
 Drosera anglica, 121
 Dryas integrifolia, 62
 Dryopteris austriaca, 147; spinulosa, 147, subsp. dilatata, 147
 Dumble d'Or, 60, 63
 Dupontia, 150
 Eames, E. H. Hedeoma hispida in Connecticut, 46; Pogonia affinis in Maine, 31
 Echium vulgare, 47
 Elatine minima, 86
 Elm, American, 73
 Embloch, 63
 Empetrum Eamesii, 121; nigrum, 76, 82, 83, 243
 Endocarpum miniatum, var. complicatum, 159
 English Blackberry, 80, 84
 Epigaea repens, 60
 Epilobium, 60, 126; alpinum, 103, 219; anagallidifolium, 103, 219; angustifolium, var. intermedium, 217; Behringianum, 109, 219; boreale, 117, 218, 219; brevistylum, 123, 218, 219; davuricum, 100, 118, 121, 217; Drummondii, 99, 108, 218, 219; glandulosum, 79; Hornemanni, 109, 116; lactiflorum, 117, 122, 219; latifolium, 76, 104; leptocarpum, var. Macounii, 109, 218, 219; nesophilum, 85, 127, 217; palustre, var. labradoricum, 217, var. lapponicum, 116, 217, var. mandjuricum, 80, 217; Pylaeanum, 84, 217; saximontanum, 126, 219; **scalare**, 218, 219; wyomingense, 60, 217, 219
 Equisetum pratense, 125, 149; variegatum, 62
 Eragrostis, 113; capitata, 114, 115; hypnoides, 113-115; pilosa, 74; reptans, 113-115; Tufted 74; Weigeltiana, 114
 Erechites hieracifolia, 72; megalocarpa, 111, in Rhode Island, 111
 Erigeron acris, var. **arcuans**, 236, var. debilis, 236, var. oligocephalus, 236, 237; alpinus, β , 236, 237, γ elata, 236, 237; borealis, 54, 123, 237; elatus, 236, 237; ramosus, 72
 Eriophorum, 98; callitrix, 98, 105, 162; Chamissonis, var. aquatile, 120, 162; opacum, 53, 62, 98, 162; Scheuchzeri, 61, 109, 162; virginicum, 82
 Erucastrum Pollichii, 88, in Maine, 88
 Erysimum, 143
 Euhelanthemum (sect. of Helianthemum), 143
 Eupatorium leucolepis, 88; maculatum, var. foliosum, 124, 236
 Euphrasia, 49, 50, 96, 118, 145, 234; americana, 80; arctica, 54, 60; disjuncta, 60; Oakesii, 60, 131, in Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, 131; Williamsii, 122
 European Larch, 44
 Euthamia graminifolia, 72
 Fassett, N. C. Hieracium canadense, var. hirtirameum in Northern Michigan, 246
 Fern, Cinnamon, 82
 Fernald, M. L. Bromus ciliatus, var. denudatus, 20; Carex livida and Carex Grayana, 5; Kate Furbish, Botanist (review), 36; The Ragged Orchis of Newfoundland, 21; Two Summers of Botanizing in Newfoundland, 49, 74, 89, 115, 145, 161, 181, 210, 234
 Festuca capillata, 50, 56, 152; ovina, 151; supina, 102, 151, 213; vivipara, 53, 59, 151
 Ficus Carica 73
 Field Sorrel, 73
 Filix-femina, 131
 Filix-mas, 131
 Finger Grass, 74

- Fire Cherry, 82
 Fifth Report of the Committee on
 Floral Areas, 43
 Fig, 73
 Fireweed, 72
 Fleabane, Daisy, 72
 Flora of Massachusetts, Two New
 Additions to the, 232
 Florida, a New Magnolia from
 West, 35
 Foxtail Grass, 74
 Fragaria, 71
 Freeman, O. M. *Parthenium auri-*
culatum in Burke County, North
 Carolina, 208; *Viola primulifolia*
 in Berkshire County, Massachu-
 setts, 132
 French Sorrel, 84
 Fringed Gentian, 60
 Fumana, 143
 Furbish, Kate, 36
 Further Note on *Cimicifuga race-*
mosa in Massachusetts, A, 17;
 Notes on Changes in a Salt
 Marsh during Reclamation, 37

 Gale, Sweet, 82
 Galeopsis Tetrabit, 72
 Galium Brandegei, 123, 236; *kamt-*
schaticum, 124; *saxatile*, 83,
 236; *trifidum pusillum*, 245
 Garden Larkspur, 70; Raspberry,
 71
 Gardner, N. L. Notes on a Collec-
 tion of Fresh Water Myxophy-
 ceae from Amoy, China, 1
 Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec, Lichens
 of the, 157, 205, 225
 Gaylussacia dumosa, var. *Bige-*
loviana, 84
 Gentian, Fringed, 60
 Gentiana nesophila, 60, 79, 118;
 propinqua, 54, 60, 79, 80, 125,
 224
 Geraniaceae, 71
 Geranium Robertianum, 71
 Gerardia, 143
 Glyceria, 150; *Fernaldii*, 150; *flui-*
tans, 50, 83, 85, 150; *nervata*, var.
 stricta, 121; *obtusata*, 38
 Gnaphalium norvegicum, 116, 122,
 239
 Goldenrod, 72; Bushy, 72
 Good-bye-Summer, 84
 Goosefoot, Maple-leaved, 73
 Goose-tongue, 63
 Gramineae, 74
 Grape, 71
 Graphidaceae, 159

Graphis scripta, var. *limitata*, 159,
 var. *recta*, 159
 Grass, Cotton, 61, 62, 98; Dropseed,
 74; Finger, 74; Green Foxtail, 74;
 Heath, 81; Low Spear, 74;
 Manna, 85; Mat, 81; Old Witch,
 74; Rusty Cotton, 82; Scurvy,
 62; Timothy, 74
 Gratiola aurea, 86, 225
 Grier, N. M. Mr. Taylor vs. Grier's
 Notes on the Flora of Long
 Island, 242
 Ground Hurts, 80
 Groundsel, 72
 Gymnodes (sect. of *Luzula*), 138
 Gyrophora arctica, 226; *erosa*, 226;
 hyperborea, 226; *polyphylla*, 226;
 proboscidea, 226; *vellea*, 226
 Gyrophoraceae, 226

 Habenaria, 102, 105; *albida*, 102,
 106, 174, 175; *Andrewsii*, 21;
 blephariglottis, 21, 84; *bracteata*,
 91, 169, 170-172, 174; *clavellata*,
 92, 176; *dilatata*, 75; *lacera*, 21,
 var. *terrae-novae*, 21, 22, 57,
 176; *leucophaea*, 22; *obtusata*,
 91, 92, 97, 176, var. *collectanea*,
 175, 176; *psycodes*, 21; *stra-*
minea, 174, 175, 213; *viridis*,
 54, 76, 91, 105, 169-172, var.
 bracteata, 124, 169, 170, 172,
 174, var. *interjecta*, 173, var.
 Vaillantii, 172
 Haemotomma elatinum, 229, var.
 ochrophaea, 229; *ventosum*, 229
 Hard Maple, 233
 Harebell, 60
 Heather, 52, 82, 83
 Hedeoma hispida, 46-48, in Con-
 necticut, 46
 Hedysarum alpinum, 76, 104, 216,
 var. *americanum*, 125, 216
 Helianthemum, 143
 Heliopsis scabra, 245
 Helix hortensis, 117
 Heltrope, 63
 Hemlock, 34; Poison, 72
 Hemp Nettle, 72
 Heracleum lanatum, 63, 84, 110;
 Sphondylium, 84, 221
 Herb Robert, 71
 Heterothecium grossum, 160; *san-*
 guinarium, 160
 Hieracium, 99, 122; *canadense*, 246,
 var. *hirtirameum*, 241, 246, in
 Northern Michigan, 246; *floren-*
 tinum, 46; *groenlandicum*, 121,
 241

- Hierochloa alpina*, 110; *odorata*, 162, var. *fragrans*, 162
Himantoglossum viride, 172
 Hitchcock, A. S. *Eragrostis hypnoides* and *E. reptans*, 113
 Hoary Willow, 82
 Hoffman, R. *Lygodium palmatum* and *Agrimonia mollis* in Berkshire County, Mass., 179
Holcus, 143, 144
 Holm, T. The Bulbiferous Form of *Luzula multiflora*, 133
Homalobus (subgenus of *Astragalus*), 106, 214
 Honeysuckle, Fly, 76
Hordeum boreale, 121, 152
 Horse Weed, 72
Hudsonia ericoides, 87
 Hurts, Ground, 80; Sweet, 80
Hyacinth, 75; Wild, 90
Hymenolobus procumbens, 54, 106

Ibidium praecox, 244
Icamadophilus ericetorum, 229
 Indian Corn, 74; Jug, 62; Tea, 82
 International Congress of Plant Societies at Ithaca, 64
Ilex opaca, 35
Illicium, 35
Iris setosa, var. *canadensis*, 75, 104, f. *pallidiflora*, 168; *versicolor*, 38
Isoetes, 18; *macrospora*, 149; *Tuckermani*, 85, 120, 149
Isotria, 34
Ixophorus viridis, 74

 Jansson, K. P. Rayless *Aster novibelgii*, 112
 Juncaceae, 74, 133
Juncoides caroliniae, 244; *pilosum*, 244
Juncus acutiflorus, 51, 87; *albescentis*, 62, 118, 166; *alpinus*, var. *unibiceps*, 166; *bulbosus*, 50, 81, 83, 166; *canadensis*, 38; *conglomeratus*, 50; *effusus*, var. *conglomeratus*, 50, var. *Pylaei*, 127, 166; *marginatus*, 138; *militaris*, 81, 82; *nodosus*, 138; *scripoides*, 87; *stygius*, var. *americanus*, 120, 166; *supinus*, 50; *tenuis*, 74; *trifidus*, 110
 Juniper, Pasture, 82
Juniperus communis, 43, 46, var. *depressa*, 43, 45, var. *montana*, 82; *horizontalis*, 43, 46; *virginiana*, 43, 46

Kalmia angustifolia, 82

 Kidder, N. T. *Erucastrum Pollichii* in Maine, 88
 Knotgrass, 73
 Knowlton, C. H. Fifth Report of Committee on Floral Areas, 43; Two Additions to the Flora of Massachusetts, 232; Victorin's Treatment of the Lycopodiales of Quebec, 18
Kobresia simpliciuscula, 62
 Krumbhaar, G. D. *Euphrasia Oakesii* in Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, 131

 Labiatae, 72
 Labrador, *Euphrasia Oakesii* in Hamilton Inlet, 131
Lactuca, 124, 241; *spicata*, 124, 241; *terrae-novae*, 240, 241
 Lady's Slipper, Yellow, 95
 Lambkill, 82
Lamium purpureum, 112, 225, in Colorado, 112
 Lapland Rosebay, 62
 Larch, European, 44
 Large-toothed Aspen, 73
Larix decidua, 43, 44; *laricina*, 43, 45
 Larkspur, Garden, 70
Lastrea dilatata, var. *lepidota*, 147
Lathyrus maritimus, var. *aleuticus*, 120, 216
Lecanora cinerea, 228; *dimera*, 228; *dubitans*, 228; *elatina*, 229, var. *ochrophaca*, 229; *frustulosa*, 228; *Hageni*, 228; *intricata*, 229; *muralis*, var. *saxicola*, 228; *pallidula*, 228; *polytropa*, 228; *privigna*, 226; *sordida*, 228; *subfusca*, 228; *symmicta*, 229; *tartarea*, 228, *varia*, var. *intricata*, 229, var. *polytropa*, 228, var. *symmicta*, 229; *ventosa*, 229
 Lecanoraceae, 228
Lecidea albocaulerulescens, var. *flavocaulerulescens*, 160; *atrobrunnea*, 160; *Berengeriana*, 159; *cinerascens*, 160; *contigua*, 160; *enclitica*, 160; *enteroleuca*, 160; *geographica*, 161; *granulosa*, 159; *grossa*, 160; *hypnophila*, 160; *melanchoma*, 160; *parasema*, 160, var. *elaeochroma*, 160, var. *enteroleuca*, 160; *panaeola*, 160; *peliaspis*, 159; *speirea*, 160; *sphaeroides*, 160; *vernalis*, 159, subsp. *minor*, 159
 Lecideaceae, 159
Ledum groenlandicum, 82
 Leguminosae, 71

- Lejica, 42
 Leontodon, 143
 Lepia, 42; multiflora, 42; pauciflora, 42
 Lepidium apetalum, 39
 Leptilon canadensis, 72
 Leptogium lacerum, 226; lichenoides, 226; plicatile, 226; tremeloides, 226
 Lesquerella arctica, 100, 103, 107, 118, 201, 213, var. Purshii, 201
 Lichens of the Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec, 157, 205, 225
 Ligusticum Gmelini, 221; scothicum, 63
 Liliaceae, 73
 Lily-of-the-Valley, 57
 Limodorum tuberosum, 139
 Limosella aquatica, 87, 225
 Ling, 52
 Linnaea borealis, 81
 Liquidambar, 35
 Listera convallarioides, 75
 Littorella americana, 86
 Lobaria laciniata, 227; pulmonaria, 227; scrobiculata, 227
 Loiseleuria procumbens, 56
 Lomatogonium rotatum, 53, 54, 60
 Long Island, Grier's Notes on the Flora of, 242
 Lonicera Morrowi, 39; tatarica, 39; villosa, 59, 76
 Luzula campestris, 133-135, var. bulbosa, 133, 134, var. comosa, 133, 166, var. congesta, 56, 133, 167, var. macrantha, 133, var. Mannii, 133, var. migrata, 133, var. multiflora, 133; caricina, 135; comosa, 135, var. congesta, 135, var. macrantha, 135, var. subsessilis, 135; comosa laxa, 135; multiflora, 133-135, 137, The Bulbiferous Form of, 133, f. bulbosa, 136; multiflora vera, 135; nodulosa, 138; pallescens, 134; spicata, 110, 146, 166; subsessilis, 133, 135
 Lycopersicum esculentum, 72
 Lycopodiales of Quebec, Victorin's Treatment of, 18
 Lycopodium, 18; adpressum, 56; complanatum, 19; flabelliforme, 19; inundatum, var. Bigelovii, 56, 84, 149; sabinaefolium, var. sitchense, 19; tristachyum, 18
 Lygodium palmatum, 179, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, 179
 Lyngbya epiphytica, 2
 Lysimachia Linum-stellatum, 131
 Lythraceae, 199
 Mackenzie, K. K. "Acer saccharum Marsh.," 111; Aster ericoides, 65; Concerning Solidago humilis, 208; Solidago rigida L., 29; Technical Name of Sugar Maple, 233
 Magnolia **Ashei**, 35, 36; cordata, 36; from West Florida, A new, 35; macrophylla, 35, 36; pyramidata, 36
 Maianthemum, 11; canadense, 9, 10, and its Variety interius, Notes on the Range of, 9, var. interius, 9-11
 Maine, Erucastrum Pollichii in, 88; Pogonia affinis in, 31
 Malaxis **brachypoda**, 176, 177; diphyllous, 177; monophyllous, 92, 176, 177
 Mallow, Common, 71
 Malva rotundifolia, 71
 Malvaceae, 71
 Maple, American Sugar, 233, 234; Hard, 233; Red, 71; Soft, 234; Sugar, 179, 233, Technical Name of, 179, 233
 Maple-leaved Goosefoot, 73
 Massachusetts, A Further Note on Cimicifuga racemosa in, 17; Lygodium palmatum and Agrimonia mollis in Berkshire County, 179; Three Plants of Plymouth, 88; Two Additions to the Flora of, 232; Viola primulifolia in Berkshire County, 132
 Mathers, 124
 Medeola, 34
 Medicago lupulina, 71
 Medick, Black, 71
 Megalospora sanguinaria, 160
 Megastachya hypnoides, 114; reptans, 114
 Menyanthes trifoliata, 62
 Merismopedia glauca, 1
 Michigan, Hieracium canadense, var. hirtirameum in Northern, 246
 Microstylis brachypoda, 92, 176; monophyllous, 31, 92, 176
 Milium effusum, 111, 162
 Mr. Taylor vs. Grier's Notes on the Flora of Long Island, 242
 Mitchella repens, 56, 236
 Monotropa Hypopithys, 125
 Montia fontana, 117; lamprosperma, 117; rivularis, 50
 Mountain Ash, 72

- Mouse-ear Chickweed, 70
Muhlenbergia mexicana, 74; *racemosa*, 127, 162, 245; *tenuiflora*, 74
Myrica carolinensis, 39; *cerifera*, 244; *Gale*, 82
Myriophyllum alterniflorum, 127, 219; *exalbescens*, 127, 220
Myxophyceae, 1, from Amoy, China, Notes on a Collection of Fresh Water, 1
Nardus stricta, 81
Neeragrostis, 113; *hypnoides*, 114, 115; *Weigeltiana*, 114, 115
Nemopanthus mucronata, 124, 216
Nephrodium spinulosum fructuosum, 146
Nephroma arcticum, 227; *helveticum*, 227; *laevigatum*, 227
 Nettle, 63, 117; Hemp, 72
 New England Plants, Preliminary Lists of, XXX, 43
 Newfoundland. The Ragged Orchis of, 21; Two Summers of Botanizing in, 49, 74, 89, 115, 145, 161, 181, 210, 234
 New North American Variety of *Cystopteris fragilis*, A, 129; Station for *Cyperus erythrorhizos*, A, 67
 Nightshade, 72
 North Carolina, *Parthenium auriculatum* in Burke County, 208
 Norway Spruce, 44
Nostoc, 3
 Note on *Cimicifuga racemosa* in Massachusetts, A Further, 17
 Notes on Changes in a Salt Marsh during Reclamation, Further, 156; on a Collection of Fresh Water *Myxophyceae* from Amoy, China, 1; on the Range of *Maianthemum canadense* and its Variety *interius*, 9
 Oak, Laurel, 35
 Oats, 74
Onoclea sensibilis, 127
Opegrapha varia, 159
Orchis, Ragged, 21, 57, of Newfoundland, 21
Orchis bractealis, 174; *bracteata*, 170-172, 174; *rotundifolia*, 97, 100, 103, 169; *viridis*, 172, β . *Vaillantii*, 171, 172, var. *Vaillantii*, 171
Orobanche, 125; *minuta*, 236; *purpurea*, 236; **Sedi**, 236; **terraenovae**, 235; *uniflora*, 235, 236; sect. *Aphyllon*, 236
Oryzopsis asperifolia, 162
Oscillatoria amphibia, 1; *chalybea*, 1; *irrigua*, 1; *laete-virens*, 1; *princeps*, 1; *quadripunctulata*, 2; *sancta*, var. *caldarium*, 1; *subtilissima*, var. *litoralis*, 2; *tenuis*, var. *tergestina*, 1
Osmorbiza divaricata, 125, 221; *obtusa*, 78
Osmunda cinnamomea, 82, 124, 148; *Claytoniana*, 124, 148
Oxalis, A Correction, 67
Oxalis corniculata, 67; *pilosa*, 67, var. **subpilosa**, 67, var. **Wrightii**, 67; *stricta*, 71; *Wrightii*, 67, var. *pilosa*, 67, var. *subpilosa*, 67
Oxyria digyna, 124, 199
Oxytropis, 76; *campestris*, var. *johannensis*, 104, 125, 216; *foliosa*, 103, 105, 106, 213, 216
Panicum capillare, 74; *italicum*, 143; *Wilcoxianum*, 245
Pannaria brunnea, 227; *hypnorum*, 226; *leucosticta*, 227; *microphylla*, 227; *nigra*, 227; *pezizoides*, 227; *rubiginosa*, 226; *triptophylla*, 227
 Pannariaceae, 226
Parmelia centrifuga, 229; *conspersa*, 229; *olivacea*, 229; *perlata*, 229; *physodes*, 229, var. *obscurata*, 229; *saxatilis*, 229, var. *furfuracea*, 229, var. *laevis*, 229, var. *sulcata*, 229; *sulcata*, 229; *tiliacea*, 229
 Parmeliaceae, 229
Parmeliella corallinoides, 227; *microphylla*, 227
Parnassia Kotzebuei, 122, 123, 125, 210; **multisetata**, 211; *palustris*, 53, 60, 211, β . *multisetata*, 211, 212; *parviflora*, 79, 211
 Parsnip, Cow, 84; Wild, 84
Parthenium auriculatum, 208, in Burke County, North Carolina, 208
 Partridge Berry, 56
 Pasture Juniper, 82
Paulownia tomentosa, 242
Pedicularis flammea, 96, 98, 234; *palustris*, 81, 235; *sylvatica*, 51, 81, 235
Peltigera aphthosa, 228; *canina*, var. *spongiosa*, 228; *horizontalis*, 227; *malacea*, 228; *polydactyla*, 228; *venosa*, 228
 Peltigeraceae, 227
Peramium ophioides, 245

- Peristylus bracteatus*, 174; *viridis*, 172, a. *gracillima*, 172, b. *macrobracteata*, 171, 172, var. *macrobracteata*, 171
Persicaria, 16; *hydropiperoides*, 16, 25, 27; *opelousanum*, 28; *persicarioides*, 27
Pertusaria communis, 228; *globularis*, 228; *glomerata*, 228; *leio-placa*, 228; *multipuncta*, 228; *pustulata*, 228; *velata*, 228
Pertusariaceae, 228
Petunia, 72; *nyctaginiflora*, 72
Phippsia, 150
Phleum alpinum, 54; *pratense*, 74
Phormidium angustissimum, 2; ***bi-granulatum***, 2; *cabennense*, 2; *calidum*, 2; *Corium*, 2; *foveolatum*, 2; *laminosum*, 2; *orientale*, var. *breviarticulata*, 2; ***quadripunctulata***, 2
Phyllodoce caerulea, 116, 223
Physcia ciliaris, 231, var. *crinalis*, 231; *hispida*, 232; *pulverulenta*, var. *leucoleiptes*, 232; *stellaris*, 232
Physciaceae, 231
Picea Abies, 43, 44; *canadensis*, 43-45, 235; *mariana*, 43, 45, f. *semi-prostrata*, 43; *rubra*, 43, 45, f. *virgata*, 43, 44
Pigweed, 73; *Amarantha*, 73
Pinaceae, 43
Pine, Scotch, 44
Pinguicula vulgaris, 75
Pinus Banksiana, 43-45; *resinosa*, 43-45; *rigida*, 43, 46; *Strobus*, 43, 45; *sylvestris*, 43, 44
Pirus Aucuparia, 72; *Malus*, 71
Pitnagen, 124
Placodiaceae, 231
Placodium elegans, 231; *ferrugineum*, var. *discolor*, 231; *rupestre*, 231; *vitellinum*, 231
Placynthium nigrum, 227
Plantaginaceae, 73
Plantago major, 73; *oliganthos*, 63
Plantain, 73
Plants Growing the First Season in an Uncovered Cellar, 69
Platanthera bracteata, 174; *viridis*, 170, 172, var. *bracteata*, 172, 174
Pleurocapsa fuliginosa, 1
Plumboy, 60, 79
Poa, 98, 116, 145, 150, 151; *alpina*, 79, 146, var. *Bivonae*, 152, var. *brevifolia*, 102, 152, 213, var. *frigida*, 79, 97, 152; *airoides*, 150; *algida*, 150; *annua*, 74; *capitata*, 114; *distans*, 150, 151; *eminens*, 54; *hypnoides*, 113, 114; *laxa*, 124, 152; *pelligera*, 150; *psilosanthae*, 151; *reptans*, 113, 114; *thalassinae*, 115; *trivialis*, 78; *Weigeltiana*, 115
Pogonia affinis, 31, 34, in Maine, 31; *verticillata*, 32-34
Polianthes tuberosa, 57
Polygala verticillata, var. *ambigua*, 47
Polygonaceae, 73
Polygonum acre, 29, var. *leptostachyum*, 28; *aviculare*, 73; *barbatum*, 12, 25; *Careyi*, 13; *coccineum*, 11; *hirsutum*, 12; *Hydropiper*, 16; *hydropiperoides*, 11-17, 22-25, 27-29, f. *leucochranthum*, 17, f. ***strigosum***, 24, 26, var. ***asperifolium***, 24, 27, var. ***Bushmanum***, 24, 27, var. *digitatum*, 16, 17, 24, 26, var. ***macerum***, 24, 26, var. *Macounii*, 15, 16, var. *opelousanum*, 28, var. ***persicarioides***, 24, 27, var. *psilostachyum*, 16, 24, 26, var. ***sanibelense***, 24, 27, var. *strigosum*, 15, 16, 26, var. *virgatum*, 15; *hydropiperoides Macounii*, 26, *hydropiperoides opelousanum*, 23, 28; *hydropiperoides* × *robustius*, 16; *laphathifolium*, 16, var. *prostratum*, 16; *mite*, 13-15, 25; *natans*, 11; *opelousanum*, 11, 22-24, 27, 28, var. ***adenocalyx***, 24, 28; *Persicaria*, 14, 16; *persicarioides*, 12, 14, 15, 27; *punctatum*, 12, 23, 26, 28; *scabrum*, 16; *setaceum*, 13, 15; *virgatum*, 15
Polygonum, sect. *Avicularia*, 145
Polypodium, 131; *austriacum*, 147; *dilatatum*, 147; *spinulosum*, 147; *virginianum*, 148
Polystichum Braunii, 110; *Lonchitis*, 102, 125, 147
Populus candicans, 38; *grandidentata*, 73; *nigra*, var. *italica*, 38; *tremuloides*, 73
Portulaca oleracea, 71
Portulacaceae, 71
Potamogeton alpinus, 245; *confervoides*, 56, 149; *Friesii*, 127, 149; *Hillii*, 127, 149; *Oakesianus*, 120, 149; *obtusifolius*, 149; *polygonifolius*, 50, 83; *praelongus*, 149; *vaginatus*, 127, 149
Potato, 72
Potentilla alpestris, 91, 98, 118, 214; *canadensis*, 39; *labradorica*,

- 213; *monspeliensis*, 214, var. *labradorica*, 213; *nivea*, 117, 212, var. *macrophylla*, 125, 212; *norvegica*, 214, var. *hirsuta*, f. *labradorica*, 213, var. **labradorica**, 213; *pectinata*, 125, 212; *procumbens*, 50, 81; *pulchella*, 103, 213, var. *Sommerfeltii*, 213; *pumila*, 81, 244; *Robbinsiana*, 244; *Sommerfeltii*, 213; *tridentata* 82; **usticapensis**, 212, 213
- Preliminary Lists of New England Plants XXX, 43
- Primroses, 75
- Primula*, 98; *egaliksensis*, 54, 60, 75, 108, 118, 224; *farinosa*, 60, 75, 224, var. *americana*, 224, var. *incana*, 54, 224, var. *macropoda*, 224; *mistassinica*, 75; *sibirica*, var. *arctica*, 98, 99, 105, 224
- Prunus pennsylvanica*, 82
- Psilocarya nitens*, 88
- Psoroma hypnorum*, 226
- Pteretis nodulosa*, 124
- Pteridium*, 143, 144
- Pteris*, 143
- Pterodes* (sect. of *Luzula*), 138
- Puccinellia*, 150, 151; *coarctata*, 118, 150; *distans*, 151; *maritima*, 151
- Purple Flowering Raspberry, 71; Saxifrage, 62
- Purslane, 71; Sea, 63, 100
- Pussy Willow, 73, 95
- Pyrola asarifolia*, var. *incarnata*, 75; *secunda*, 223, f. **eucycla**, 223, var. *obtusata*, 223, var. *vulgaris*, 223
- Pyrus Malus*, 39
- Quebec, Lichens of the Gaspé Peninsula, 157, 205, 225; Victorin's Treatment of the Lycopodiales of, 18
- Quercus coccinea*, 244; *ellipsoidalis*, 244; *Phellos*, 244; *rubra*, 141; *velutina*, 244
- Ragged Orchis, 21, 57, of Newfoundland, 21
- Ramalina farinacea*, 230; *pollinariella*, 230; *polymorpha*, 230; *pusilla*, var. *geniculata*, 230
- Range of *Maianthemum canadense* and its Variety *interius*, Notes on the, 9
- Ranunculaceae, 70
- Ranunculus affinis*, 104, 200; *Cymbalaria*, 200; *Flammula*, 50, 81; *hederaceus*, 50, 81, 200; *hyperboreus*, 61, 127, 200; *Macounii*, 127, 200; *pedatifidus*, var. *leio-carpus*, 104, 123, 129, 200; *pennsylvanicus*, 200; *reptans*, 83
- Raspberry, 60, 79; Garden, 71; Purple Flowering, 71
- Rayless Aster *novi-belgii*, 112
- Red Clover, 71
- Red-top, 74
- Regarding an Unauthorized Publication on the Vegetation of the Virgin Islands, 66
- Rhamnaceae, 71
- Rhamnus cathartica*, 71
- Rhizocarpon geographicum*, 161; *obseuratum*, 160
- Rhode Island, *Erechtites megalocarpa* in, 111
- Rhododendron canadense*, 223; *lapponicum*, 62; *maximum*, 244
- Rhus glabra*, 39; *hirta*, 71
- Ribes rubrum*, 244; *triste*, 244
- Rinodina turfacea*, 231
- Rivularia indica*, 2, 4
- Robinia Pseudo-Acacia*, 39
- Robinson, John. Plants Growing the First Season in an Uncovered Cellar, 69
- Rocket, Sea, 63
- Roman Wormwood, 72
- Rosa carolina*, 39; *nitida*, 57; *palustris*, 39
- Rosaceae, 71
- Rose-Root, 63
- Rosebay, Lapland, 62
- Rubus acaulis*, 60, 79; *arcticus*, 79; *canadensis*, 80; *hispidus*, 39; *idaeus*, 39, 71; *odoratus*, 71, 224; *recurvicaulis*, 84; *strigosus*, 71
- Rumex Acetosa*, 84; *Acetosella*, 73; *obtusifolius*, 73; *occidentalis*, 54, 63, 118, 199; *Patientia*, 63
- Rush, Bog, 74; Small, 74
- Rynchospora alba*, 127, 163
- Sagittaria graminea*, 86; *rigida*, 244
- Salicaceae, 73
- Salicornia europaea*, var. *prostrata*, 86, 199
- Salix*, 94, 98; **amoena**, 189; *anamesa*, 186; *anglorum*, 100, 177, 178, 186, var. *kophophylla*, 178; *arctica* γ. *groenlandica*, var. *lejocarpa*, 178; *arctophila*, 53, 62, 118, 178, 188, 189, f. **lejocarpa**, 178, var. *lejocarpa*, 178; *atra*, 182, 184; *Barclayi*,* *latiuscula*, 126, 127; *Bebbiana*, 190, var. *perrostrata*, 95, 189, 190; *calci-*

- cola, 62, 93, 99, 146, 178, 190;
callicarpaea, 181, 182, 184; can-
dida, 75, 95; cordata, 126; cordi-
folia, 59, 99, 181-184, 186, 189,
f. atra, 184, f. hypopriolata, 182,
184, 185, var. **callicarpaea**, 182,
184, 188, var. **eucycla**, 182, 187,
var. **intonsa**, 182, 185, 186, var.
Macounii, 182, 186, 187, var. **ton-
sa**, 182, 187, var. **typica**, 182, 185;
cryptodonta, 95, 119, 190; dis-
color, 73, 95, 188-190; fragilis,
38; groenlandica, f. lejocarpa,
178; glauca, 181, 184, 185; her-
bacea, 124, 177; humilis, 82;
jejuna, 177, 178; labradorica,
182, 183, 185, 186; latiuscula, 190;
leiolepis, 50; lucida, 126, 177;
Macounii, 186; myrsinites, 183;
myrtillifolia, 95, 190, var. brachy-
poda, 50, 122, 190; obovata, 184;
pedunculata, 188, 189; pellita,
190; pennata, 189; petiolaris, 244;
phyllicifolia, 95, 189; planifolia,
95, 184, 188-190; reticulata, 53,
59, 62, 79, 118, 177; Richardsonii,
62; Rydbergii, 186; vaccini-
formis, 186; vestita, 75, 79, 117,
146, 177; Waghornei, 184, 186,
188
- Sanicula marilandica, 107, 220, var.
borealis, 220
- Sanford, S. N. F. A New Station
for Cyperus erythrorhizos, 67;
Erechtites megalocarpa in Rhode
Island, 111
- Sanguisorba canadensis, 62
- Sapindaceae, 71
- Sarracenia purpurea, 62
- Satyrion bracteale, 174; bractea-
tum, 174; viride, 170-172
- Saxifraga aizoides, 62, 90; Aizoon,
90, 117; cespitosa, 60, 90, 146;
Geum, 51, 53, 55; oppositifolia,
62, 90, 146; rivularis, 116, 121,
210; spicata, 51; stellaris, var.
comosa, 117, 210
- Saxifrage, 51, 116; Purple, 62
- Scent Bottle, 75
- Schizaea pusilla, 56, 84, 148
- Scirpus debilis, var. Williamsii, 88;
sylvaticus, 245
- Scotch Pine, 44
- Scurvy Grass, 63
- Scutellaria epilobiifolia, 79
- Sea Purslane, 63, 100; Rocket, 63
- Sedge, 74
- Sedum roseum, 63
- Selaginella, 18; selaginoides, 75
- Selinum Benthami, 221, 222; Gme-
lini, 221
- Senecio pauciflorus, 121, 123, 125,
240; pauperculus, var. firmus, 118;
vulgaris, 72
- Sericocarpus, 209; bifolius, 209,
210, An invalid Name, 209, var.
Collinsii, 210; Collinsii, 210; torti-
folius, 209, 210, var. Collinsii,
210
- Setaria, 143
- Shepherdia canadensis, 59, 76
- Shepherd's Purse, 70
- Sibbaldia procumbens, 124, 212
- Sibthorpia europaea, 51
- Sieglingia decumbens, 50, 81, 85
- Silene acualis, var. exscapa, 59
- Sisymbrium, 88, 143
- Sium suave, 86
- Small Rush, 74
- Smell Bottle, 105
- Smilacina trifolia, 75, 90
- Smilax rotundifolia, 38
- Smith, L. B. Three plants of
Plymouth, Massachusetts, 88
- Snake Spruce, 44
- Soapberry, 76
- Soft Maple, 234
- Solanaceae, 72
- Solanum Dulcamara, 72; tuberosum
72
- Solidago canadensis, 72; gramin-
ifolia, var. Nuttallii, 236; humilis,
208; humilis, 208; lanceolata,
72; lepida, 124, 236; multiradiata,
125; nemoralis, 208; patula, 30,
31, 138, 139; rigida, 29-31, 138-
141, 144; sempervirens, 37; uligi-
nosa, 208; unilugulata, 82
- Solorina crocea, 227; saccata, 227,
var. spongiosa, 227; spongiosa,
227
- Sorghum, 143
- Sorrel, Field, 73; French, 84; Yellow
Wood, 71
- Sparganium americanum, 86; hy-
perboreum, 120; simplex, 244
- Spear-grass, Low, 74
- Sphaerophoraceae, 159
- Sphaerophorus coralloides, 159;
fragilis, 159; globiferus, 159;
globosus, 159
- Spinach, Wild, 63
- Spiraea, 71; Vanhouttei, 71
- Spirulina major, 1
- Spruce, Norway, 44; Snake, 44
- Squamaria hypnorum, 226
- Staghorn Sumach, 71
- Stanford, E. E. Polygonum hy-

- dropiperoides and *P. opelousa-num*, 11, 22
Statice, 76; *labradorica*, 54, 74, var. *genuina*, 54, var. *submutica*, 224
Stellaria crassifolia, 54; *florida*, 123, 199; *longipes*, 59; *uliginosa*, 83
Stereocaulon condensatum, 225; *denudatum*, 225; *paschale*, 225; *tomentosum*, 225
Sticta amplissima, 227; *crocata*, 227; *pulmonaria*, 227; *scrobiculata*, 227
Stictaceae, 227
 Strawberry, 71
Streptopus amplexifolius, 168; *oreopolus*, 104, 116, 124, 167; *roseus*, 168
Suaeda linearis, 37; *maritima*, 38; *Richii*, 86, 199
 Sudworth, G. B. Technical Name of Sugar Maple, 179
 Sugar Maple, 179, 233, Technical Name of, 179, 233
 Sumach, Staghorn, 71
 Sun Flower, 120
 Sweet Gale, 82; Hurts, 80
Symphoricarpos racemosus, var. *laevigatus*, 39
Synechoblastus nigrescens, 226; *rupestris*, 226
Syntherisma sanguinale, 74

Tanacetum huronense, var. *terraenovae*, 54, 80, 100, 239
 Tansy, Wild, 60
Taraxacum, 63, 94, 96, 100, 103-105, 119, 143, 145, 213, 240; *ammophilum*, 119; *ceratophorum*, 76, 240; *dumetorum*, 240; *lacerum*, 60, 240; *lapponicum*, 60, 240; *latilobum*, 80, 240; *Taraxacum*, 72
Taxaceae, 43
Taxus canadensis, 43, 45
 Technical Name of Sugar Maple, 179, 233
Thalesia minuta, 236; *purpurea*, 236
Thalietrum alpinum, 60
Theloschistaceae, 231
Theloschistes parietinus, 231; *polycarpus*, 231; *vermicularis*, 231
Thaspium trifoliatum, 244
Thelypteris Filix-mas, 110, 147; *palustris*, 85; *spinulosa*, 146, 147, var. *americana*, 147, var. *concordiana*, 147, var. *dilatata*, 147, var. **fructuosa**, 146, var. *intermedia*, 146
 Three Plants of Plymouth, Mass., 88
 Thrift, 74
Thuja occidentalis, 43-45, 244, 245
Tillaea aquatica, 86, 210
 Timothy Grass, 74
 Tobacco Leaf, 62
Tofieldia glutinosa, 75; *minima*, 75
Tolypothrix Chungii, 4; *lanata*, 4; **tenella**, 4
 Tomato, 72
Trifolium hybridum, 71; *pratense*, 71; *repens*, 71
Trillium grandiflorum, 244
Trisetum melicoides, 152
Tsuga canadensis, 43, 45
Tuberaria, 143
 Tuberose, 57
 Two Additions to the Flora of Massachusetts, 232; Summers of Botanizing in Newfoundland, 49, 74, 89, 115, 145, 161, 181, 210, 234

Ulmus americana, 73
Umbilicaria erosa, 226; *hyperborea*, 226; *polyphylla*, 226; *proboscidea*, 226, var. *arctica*, 226; *vellea*, 226
Umbelliferae, 72
Uncinia, 61
Urtica, 63, 117; *angustifolia*, 197, 199; *aquatica*, 199; *Breweri*, 191, 192, 197, 198; *californica*, 192, 198; *cardiophylla*, 193; *dioica*, 191, 197, *β. angustifolia*, 199, *α. procera*, 195, var. *occidentalis*, 199; *gracilentia*, 198; *gracilis*, 191-193, 195, 196, and Some Related North American Species, 191; *holosericea*, 192; *longifolia*, 195; *Lyallii*, 191-193, 197, 198; *mexicana*, 199; *procera*, 193, 195, 198; *serra*, 199; *viridis*, 193, 196, 197
Urticaceae, 73
Usnea barbata, 230, f. *hirtella*, 230, var. *filipendula*, 230, var. *stricta*, 230; *cavernosa*, 230; *longissima*, 230; *plicata*, 230; *trichodea*, 230
Usneaceae, 230
Utricularia clandestina, 56; *geminiscapa*, 56, 235

Vaccinium nubigenum, 116, 124, 224; *ovalifolium*, 107, 116, 124, 224; *pennsylvanicum*, 80; *uliginosum*, 80; *Vitis-idaea*, 131
 Vegetation of the Virgin Islands, An Unauthorized Publication on, 66

- Velvet Bells, 105
Verbena stricta, 47; *urticifolia*, 73
 Verbenaceae, 73
Veronica, 81; *alpina*, var. *unalascensis*, 124, 234; *humifusa*, 234; *officinalis*, 81, 85
Verrucaria epigaea, 159; *muralis*, 159; *mutabilis*, 159
 Verrucariaceae, 159
Vervain, White, 73
Viburnum cassinoides, 51
 Victorin's Treatment of the Lycopodiales of Quebec, 18
Viola blanda, 244; *labradorica*, 90, 244; *nephrophylla*, 90, 216; *odorata*, 108; *palustris*, 108, 217; *primulifolia*, 132, in Berkshire County, Mass., 132; *renifolia*, 120, 217, var. *Brainerdii*, 217; *Selkirkii*, 217
 Virgin Islands, An Unauthorized Publication on the Vegetation of, 66
 Vitaceae, 71
Vitis, 71
Vitis-idaea *Vitis-idaea*, 243
 Weatherby, C. A. A new *Magnolia* from West Florida, 35; A New North American Variety of *Cystopteris fragilis*, 129; Fifth Report of Committee on Floral Areas, 43; On *Solidago rigida* L., and the Application of Old Botanical Names, 138
 Weed, Horse, 72
 White Aster, 72; Birch, 73; Cinquefoil, 82; Clover, 71; Top, 82; Vervain, 73
 Whiteweed, 72
 Wiegand, K. M. Oxalis—A Correction, 67
 Wild Hyacinth, 90; Parsnip, 84; Spinach, 63; Tansy, 60
 Willow, Hoary, 82; Pussy, 73, 95
 Witch Grass, 74
Woodsia alpina, 124, 125, 145; *glabella*, 124, 146
 Wood-Sorrel, Yellow, 71
 Wormwood, Roman, 72
Xanthium longirostre, 66; *spinosum*, 66
Xanthoria parietina, 231; *polycarpa* 231
Xanthoxalis grandis, 245
Xylographa opegraphella, 159
 Yellow Lady's Slipper, 95; Wood-Sorrel, 71
Zannichellia palustris, var. *major*, 127, 150
 Zea Mays, 74
Zinnia 40-42; *pauciflora*, 42; *peruviana*, 42

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